USSR / Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. J

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 95716.

Author : Kharitonova, R. G.
Inst : Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev.
Title : Water Cycle of Soils Under Forest Belts During Basing Irrigation and Without Irrigation on the Right bank of the Saratov.

Abstract: Three years of experiments with basin irrigation in forest plantations showed the great effectiveness of this improvement. The total water reserve in the irrigated plots in the 1.5 m soil layer was 827-1864 m^3/ha greater in comparison with the control, and the depth of soaking reached 1.5-3 m. Soil moisture in the 1.5 m layer comprised 60-60% [sic] of the maximum soil moisture capacity. The height of the birch was 35.5 cm

Card 1/2

KHARITONOVA, R. G.: Master Agric Sci (diss) -- "Estuary irrigation of field-protecting forest strips in the right-bank areas of Saratov Oblast". Moscow, 1959. 18 pp (Moscow Order of Lenin Agric Acad im K. A. Timiryazev), 110 copies

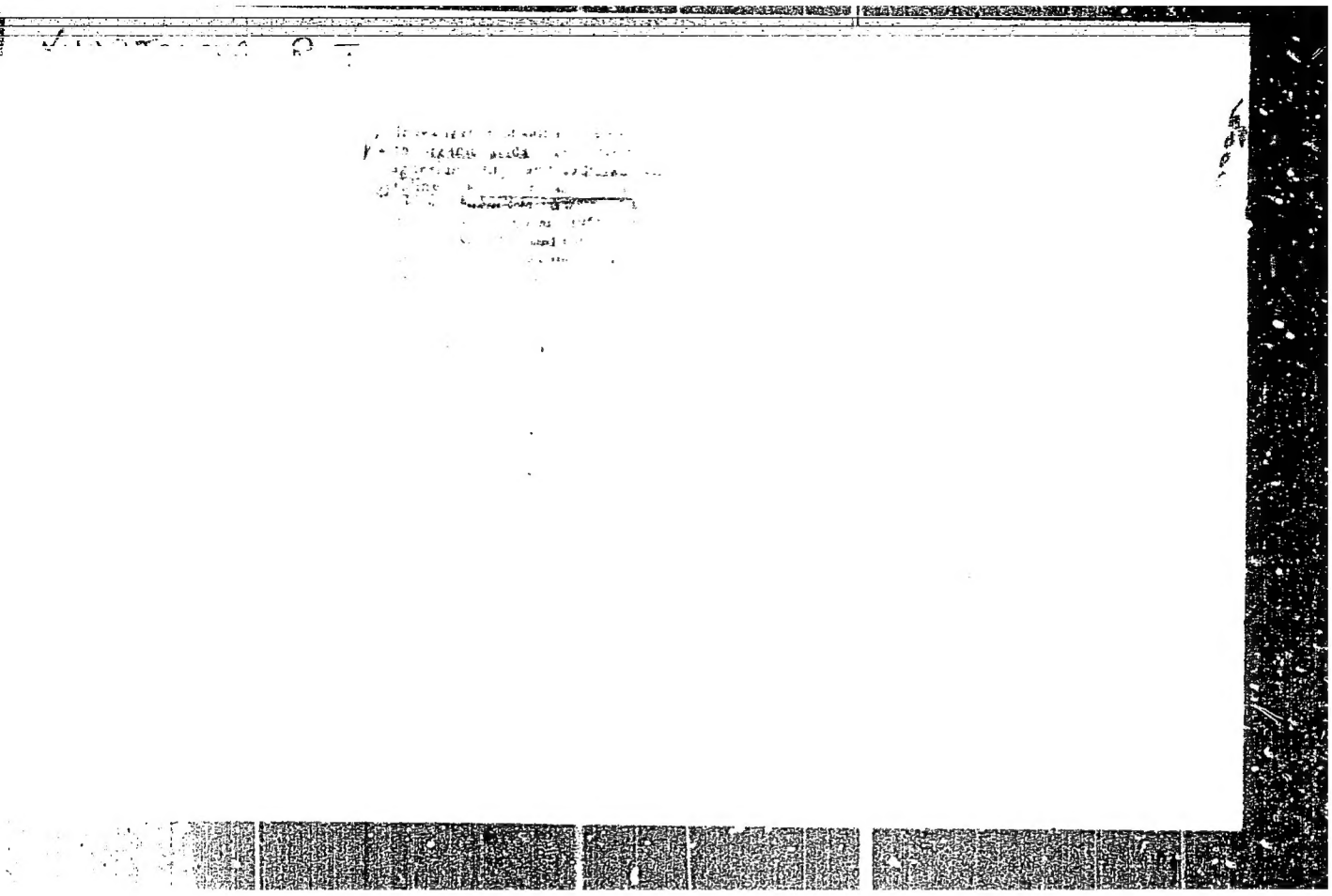
(KL, No 13, 1959, 109)

KHARITONOVA, R.G., assistent

Basin snow-water irrigation of shelterbelts on the right bank of the Volga. Izv.TSKhA no.2:155-164 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Volga Valley--Windbreaks, Shelterbelts, etc.)
(Irrigation)

KHARITONOVA, R.G., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Elements to be considered in planning shallow snow-water basins for the irrigation of shelterbelts [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.4:114-126 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Irrigation) (Snow)



KHARITONOVA, R.I.

Heterogeneous reactions between chlorides and pyridine. Uch.zap. Biol.-pochv.fak.Kir.un. no.4:3-20 '54. (10:5)
(Chlorides) (Pyridine)

KHARITONOVA, R.I.

Mechanism of the sorption of pyridine vapors by coal. Uch.zap.Biol.-pochv.fak.Kir.un. no.4:21-27 '54. (MLRA 10:5)
(Pyridine) (Sorption) (Coal)

S/081/62/000/016/002/043
B168/B186

AUTHOR: Kharitonova, R. I.

TITLE: Effect of the hydrogen bond on the reactive capacity of substances

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 16, 1962, 25, abstract 16B145 (Izv. AN KirgSSR. Ser. yestestv. i tekhn. n., v. 2, no. 5, 1960, 39-48 [Summary in Kirg.])

TEXT: Reactions were investigated between certain aromatic acids - salicylic acid (I), benzoic acid (II), phthalic acid (III), and anthranilic acid (IV), and certain phenols - phenol, α- and β-naphthols, resorcin, pyrogallol, alizarin and fluorescein. The oxidizability of these compounds with mol. oxygen at 93°C was also studied. It was found that compound I reacts with the phenols, forming a bond of the type OH ••• OH, which is destroyed during chemical reactions. In compounds II and III with phenols a hydrogen bond forms between the carboxylic and the hydroxylic group. During chemical reactions this bond remains in most cases. During the reaction of IV with the phenols a hydrogen bond forms

Card 1/2

Effect of the hydrogen bond...

between the nitrogen of the amino acid and the OH group of the phenols. This bond is weakened when a calcium ion is introduced into the molecule. The strength of the hydrogen bond exerts a considerable influence on the oxidability of the complex. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KHARITONOVA, R.I.; PETROVA, M.I.

Characteristics of the chemical composition of coal microcomponent concentrates from the Tashkumyr deposits. Uch. zap. Biol.-pochv. fak. Kir. un. no.7:207-210 '58. (MIRA 15:10)
(Tashkumyr—Coal—Analysis)

KHARITONOVA, R.Sh.

Interpretation of the apparatus γ-spectra of the natural radiation of rocks for separated determination of the content of elements in the U -- Th series and K^{40}. Izv. Kazan. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. nauk no.10:117-119 '63.

Possibility of using a luminescence counter for the spectroscopy of the natural γ-radiation of rocks. Ibid.:120-125
(MIRA 18:6)

DROZHEVKINA, M.S. and KHARITONOVA, T.I.

"Testing specific sera for emergency prevention of brucellosis." Zhur.mikrobiol., epidem. i immun. 27 no.3:73-79 Mr' 56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na Donu instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(Brucellosis, prevention and control
immune serum [Rus])
(Immune Serums, therapeutic use
brucellosis, Prev. & ter. [Rus])

E

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 9872
AUTHOR : Drozhevkina, M. S., Kharitonova, T. I.
INST. : --
TITLE : Lysogeny in Brucella

ORIG. PUB. : Vopr. virusologii, 1958, No 2, 93-97

ABSTRACT : Of 40 strains of brucella phage was found in 16 strains of Brucella melitensis, 6 strains of B. abortus and 2 of B. suis. The authors consider these cultures pseudolysogenic. 24 strains of B. melitensis and 4 strains of B. abortus which on checking appeared to be free of phage (method of checking not indicated; editors), were subjected to repeated UV-irradiation in successive transplants of 6-hour cultures on agar. As the result, the morphology of the colonies changed,

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

F

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 9872
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and "moth-eaten" colonies were often found. Phage was isolated from 7 such strains of B. melitensis by means of streaking of the irradiated cultures in sections on plates. Cases are described of the occurrence of sterile phage patches with sudden changes in the properties of the cultures which have not been exposed to UV-irradiation as well as a case of an unusually long maintenance of a B. melitensis culture in the V-form which was associated with the presence of a latent O-phage.

Card: 2/3

sdravookhraneniya SSSR, Rostov-na-Donu.

Card: 3/3

4

KHARITONOVA, T.I.

Comparative study of the protein fractions in brucellosis Vi serum. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.1:35-40 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSR.

(BLOOD PROTEINS) (BRUCELLOSIS)
(SERUM)

L 43666-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EEC(k)-2 IJP(c) AST/ETC/AM/BC

ACC NR: AP6022525 SOURCE CODE: UR/0040/66/030/003/0495/0509

AUTHOR: Kharitonova, T. V. (Leningrad)

ORG: none

TITLE: Equations of rotational motion of a gravitational satellite with deformable stabilizers

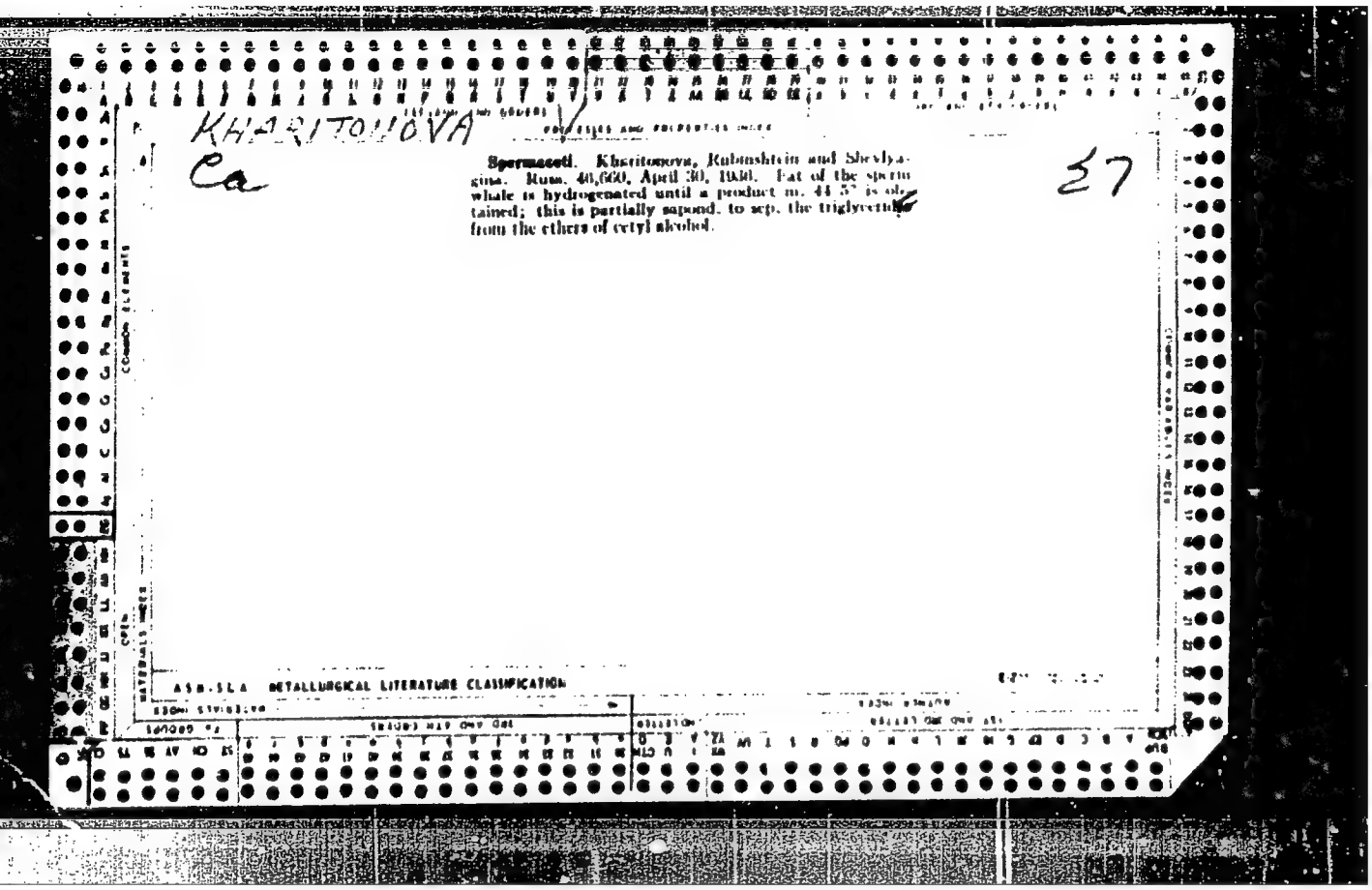
SOURCE: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 30, no. 3, 1966, 495-509

TOPIC TAGS: satellite motion, satellite stability, artificial earth satellite, gravitation effect, SPACECRAFT STABILIZER

ABSTRACT: Dynamic effects on the orientation of a satellite using flexible stabilizers are especially important when damping and control systems are present on the satellite. A system of equations is introduced to describe the rotation of a gravitational satellite around its center of inertia when the satellite is equipped with deformable stabilizers. The methods of analytical mechanics are employed to calculate the dynamic effects accompanying the process of stabilizer deformation. Orig. art. has: 48 formulas, 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 22/ SUBM DATE: 20Nov65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 JS



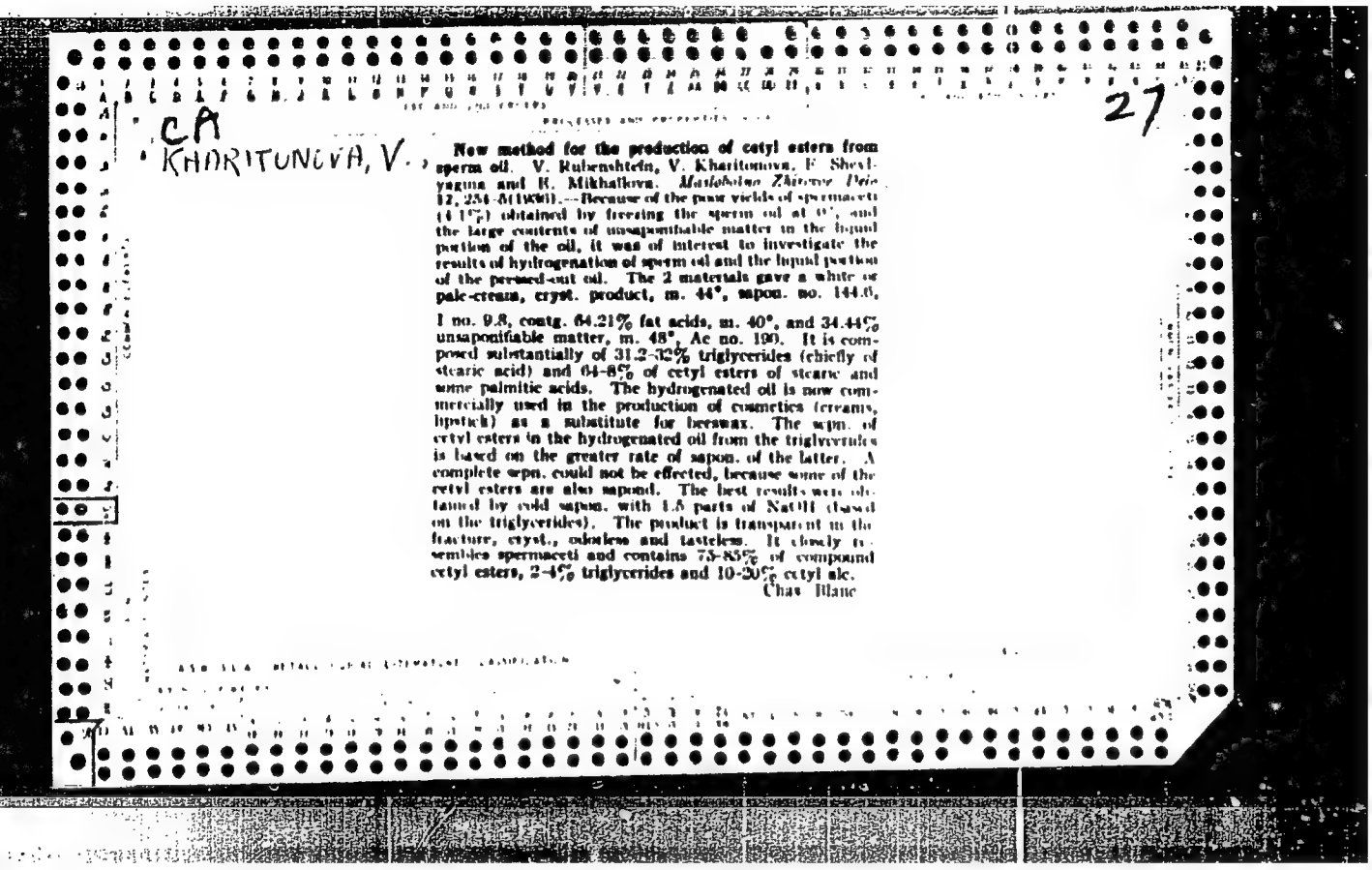
KHARITONOVA V.

Ca

57

Spermaceti. Kharitonova, Kubinshtein and Shevlyagina. Russ. 40,660, April 30, 1936. Fat of the sperm whale is hydrogenated until a product m. 44.5° is obtained; this is partially saponif. to sep. the triglycerides from the ethers of cetyl alcohol.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

KHARITONOVA, V.

27

New method for the production of cetyl esters from sperm oil. V. Rubenshtein, V. Kharitonova, F. Shevlyagina and R. Mikhailova. *Maslobolno Zhirovoe Delo* 12, 256-8(1936).—Because of the poor yields of spermaceti (4.1%) obtained by freezing the sperm oil at 0°, and the large contents of unsaponifiable matter in the liquid portion of the oil, it was of interest to investigate the results of hydrogenation of sperm oil and the liquid portion of the pressed-out oil. The 2 materials gave a white or pale-cream, cryst. product, m. 44°, sapon. no. 144.6, I no. 9.8, contg. 64.21% fat acids, m. 40°, and 34.44% unsaponifiable matter, m. 48°, Ac no. 190. It is composed substantially of 31.2-32% triglycerides (chiefly of stearic acid) and 64-68% of cetyl esters of stearic and some palmitic acids. The hydrogenated oil is now commercially used in the production of cosmetics (creams, lipstick) as a substitute for beeswax. The sapn. of cetyl esters in the hydrogenated oil from the triglycerides is based on the greater rate of sapon. of the latter. A complete sapn. could not be effected, because some of the cetyl esters are also sapond. The best results were obtained by cold sapon. with 1.5 parts of NaOH (based on the triglycerides). The product is transparent in the fracture, cryst., odorless and tasteless. It closely resembles spermaceti and contains 75-85% of compound cetyl esters, 2-4% triglycerides and 10-20% cetyl alc.

Chas Blanc

KHARITONOVA, V.A. (Sverdlovsk)

Data on dynamics of endemic goiter in Sverdlovsk Province [with summary in English, p.127]. Probl.endok. i gorm. 3 no.3:83-88 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo protivozobnogo dispansera i kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(GOITER, epidemiology,
endemicity in Russia (Rus))

KHARITONOVA, V.A. (Sverdlovsk)

Dynamics of goiter endemia in the Kushva and Visim areas of Sverdlovsk Province during the past 30 years. Probl.endok.i gorm. 5 no.5:85-89 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo protivozobnogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach B.A. Kharitonova).
(GOITER statist.)

DOLGIN, I.M., kand.geograf.nauk; NIKOLAYEVA, T.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BASOVA, L.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VORONTSOVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DANILOVA, V.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOVROVA, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SERGEYEVA, G.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SMIRNOVA, V.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHARITONOVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ALEKSANDROV, V.F., aerolog; KUZNETSOV, O.M., aerolog; MAYOROVA, L.A., aerolog; POSTNIKOVA, D.G., aerolog; SMIRNOVA, I.P., aerolog; VASIL'YEVA, R.P., tekhnik; MEDNIS, L.V., tekhnik; KHARITONOVA, V.A., tekhnik; KHRUSTALEVA, N.K., red.; DROZHZHINA, L.P., tekhn.red

[Aerological observations of Arctic stations during the period from June 30 through December 31, 1957] Aerologicheskie nabliudeniia poliarnykh stantsii s 30 iiunia po 31 dekabria 1957 g. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 994 p. (Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut Trudy, vol.243)
(MIRA 14:11)

(Arctic regions—Meteorology—Observations)

KHARITONOVA, V.A. (Sverdlovsk)

Changes in the goiter endemia in Sverdlovsk Province. Probl. endokr. i gorm. 10 no.6:21-23 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:7)

37721

S/139/62/000/002/017/028
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Nikonenko, A.S. and Kharitonova, V.F.

TITLE: Investigation by means of the thermoelectric method of some processes that occur during thermomechanical treatment of iron-manganese and iron-nickel alloys

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no.2, 1962, 114-117

TEXT: Experimental results are described of the influence of phase transformations on the thermo e.m.f. of iron-manganese and iron-nickel alloys. The iron-manganese alloys contained 8.4% and 12.2% Mn, respectively, and (in wt.%) 0.05 C, 0.046 S, 0.03 P, 0.03 Si, 0.055 Al, 0.077 Cu. The iron-nickel alloys contained 15.5% Ni and 0.05 wt.% C and not more than 0.1 wt.% of other admixtures. The concentration of manganese and nickel was so chosen that the deformed alloys should consist of saturated α-phase and, after suitable annealing, there should be rejection of the excess γ-phase. The cold plastic deformation was produced by rolling. For annealing, specimens were chosen

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which were deformed by 63%. The annealing was in steps of 50°C up to 900°C, holding the specimens at the given temperature for 30 min. The oxides produced by annealing were ground off and the deformed layer was removed by etching in nitric acid. The thermo e.m.f. was measured by a galvanometer whereby the specimens were clamped between two copper electrodes spaced at 40 mm apart. The heat was transmitted to the specimen by means of a small electric furnace. The difference in temperature between the hot and the cold contacts was 13°C and was maintained constant during the measurements. At each annealing temperature the thermo e.m.f. was measured on three specimens, seven measurements being made for each with a measuring error of 0.05 μV. The results are plotted in Figs. 1 and 2. It was found that for iron-manganese alloys the thermo e.m.f. depends on the chemical composition of the alloy. For single-phase α solid solutions the dependence of the thermo e.m.f. on the concentration of the alloying element was almost linear. The linear dependence ceased as soon as other phases were rejected; for iron-nickel alloys it is the γ-phase, whilst for iron-manganese alloys it is the γ and the ε-phases and the rejection of these phases leads to a decrease of

the thermo e.m.f. Deformed heterogeneous alloys have a considerably higher thermo e.m.f. whereby the increase proceeds at low degrees of deformation which coincides with the $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ transformation. The authors consider that the change in the thermo e.m.f. as a function of the chemical and phase compositions provides a simple means of quality control. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut
(Krivoy Rog Mining Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1961

Fig.1. Legend. Dependence of the thermo e.m.f. on the annealing temperature of deformed alloys.
Thermo e.m.f., μV/deg. vs. annealing temperature, °C
Curve 1 - 8.4% Mn, 2 - 12.2% Mn, 3 - 15.5% Ni.

Fig.2. Legend. Influence of the deformation, %, on the thermo e.m.f., μV/deg, of the iron alloys.
Curve 1 - 8.5% Mn, 2 - 12.2% Mn, 3 - 15.5% Ni.

NIKONENKO, A.S., starshiy prepodavatel'; KHARITONOVA, V.F., assistent

Change in the thermoelectric properties during the deformation and roasting of iron-manganese and iron-nickel alloys. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.13:118-122 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Iron alloys—Thermoelectric properties)
(Deformations(Mechanics))

TROITSKIY, I.A., professor; KHARITONOVA, V.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Skin injuries of farm animals and measures for their prevention.
Veterinariia 30 no.2:44-47 F '53. (MLRA 6:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut veterinarnoy dermatologii.

KHARITONOVA, V. V.

KHARITONOVA, V. V.: "Electromechanical (pneumatic) Cleaning and its Effect on the Organism, Productivity, and Commercial Qualities of Cattle Hide." All-Union Inst of Experimental Veterinary Medicine, Min Agriculture USSR. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Biological Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956.

TROITSKIY, I.A., professor; KHARITONOVA, V.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Mechanized cleaning of the skin of cattle. Veterinariia 33 no.9:60-65 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy sanitarii i ekteparazitologii.
(Veterinary hygiene)

V. M. KHARITONOVA

USSR / Farm Animals, Cattle (Small) Q-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 7182

Author : I. A. Troitskiy, V. M. Kharitonova
Inst : All-Union Institute of Veterinary Sanitation and Zooparasitology
Title : Dependence of the Growth of the Wool of Fine-Wool Sheep on Feeding and Maintenance.

Orig Pub: Tr Vses. n-i. in-t vet. sanitarii i ektoparazitol 1957, 11, 16-22.

Abstract: On the basis of two experiments it has been established that the maximum growth of sheeps' wool occurs in August, October, November, May, and June and the minimum -- in February, March, and April.

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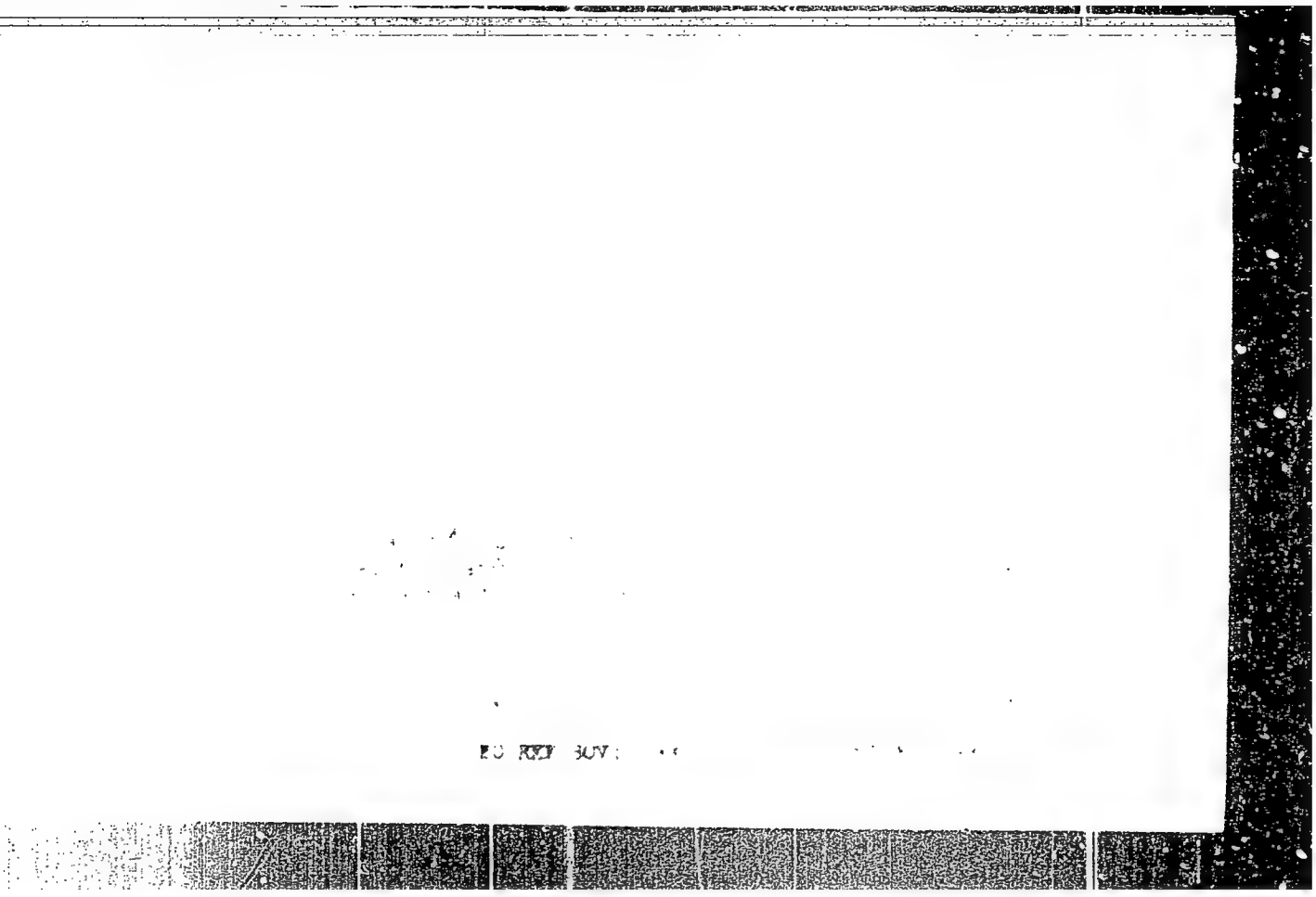
KHARITONOVA, V.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SAVINSKAYA, N.V., aspirant

Some data on the fineness of wool from fine-wool sheep.
Trudy VNIIVSE 11:23-29 '57. (MIRA 11:12)
(Wool)



CA KHARITONOVA, V P

23

Cupro-ammoniacal solutions of cellulose. I. The effect of ammonia and alcohol on the rotation of the plane of polarization of cupro ammoniacal solutions of cellulose A. I. Arkhipov and V. P. Kharitonova *Zhur. Prikladnoi Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 701-7(1949). A Cu-NH_3 soln. is not a true solvent for cellulose but is a complex system contg. a chemically unstable cuprammonium base. A change in the NH_3 concn. in the Cu-NH_3 soln. of cellulose changes the angle of rotation of the plane of polarization almost linearly to the left with high concns. of Cu and cellulose; with low concns. of Cu and cellulose, the angle is decreased at first and then increased. The addn. of EtOH has the same effect as changing the NH_3 concn. A more complex relation is observed between the tendency toward rotation of a Cu-NH_3 soln. of sucrose and the concn. of the components and may be explained by the introduction of Cu into both monomers and the formation of compds. of different planes of rotation. The change in the angle of rotation in relation to the NH_3 or EtOH concn. is explained by the assumption of an ionic reaction mechanism between the cellulose and the Cu-NH_3 soln. Paul W. Howerton

1951

KHARITONOVA, V.P.

C.A.

Effect of ammonia on the absorption of copper by cellulose and its solubility in cuproammoniacal solutions. M. I. Arkhipov and V. P. Kharitonova. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 1030-6(1949).—The max. amt. of Cu absorbed by cellulose, per mole $C_6H_{10}O_5$, detd. by analysis of the initial soln. and of the filtrate after complete absorption, not only increases with the concn. of Cu but, at const. Cu content, varies strongly with the concn. of NH_3. In solns. incapable of dissolving the cellulose (Cu 0.28-36.2 millimoles/l.), absorption of Cu first decreases with increasing NH_3, passes through a min., and then increases with further increase in NH_3; with increasing Cu content, the min. shifts to increasingly higher NH_3 concns. Cellulose that has reached equil. in a soln. (after about 1 hr.) does not take up more Cu when immersed in a fresh soln. of the same compn., i.e., cellulose can be satd. with Cu towards a soln. of given Cu and NH_3 content. On the other hand, fresh cellulose immersed in a soln. whose Cu content has been decreased by reaction with cellulose does take up Cu. With increasing depletion of Cu and corresponding increase of the relative amt. of NH_3, the absorption first decreases, then increases rapidly. In solns. rich in Cu, the soly. of cellulose [expressed as a percentage (relative to the original wt. of the sample) of the quantity which goes into soln. in 1 hr., and detd. by careful mikl ppth. of the filtrate (supplemented by settling)], increases very strongly with increasing NH_3 content of the soln. The threshold NH_3 content at which rapid soln. begins is lower, the higher the Cu content. Thus, with Cu 0.036, 0.08, and 0.07 *M*/l., the NH_3 threshold is approx. 11, 7, and 4 *M*/l., resp. Lowering of the soly. through decrease of the Cu content can be compensated by a corresponding increase of the NH_3 content; the greater the NH_3 content, the smaller the soly. Thus, in order to maintain a "soly." (in the sense defined above) of 30%, with the Cu content decreasing from 0.07 to 0.030 *M*/l., it is necessary to increase NH_3 4 times, whereas, between the same 2 extreme Cu contents, the increase of the NH_3 necessary to maintain the soly. at 50 and 65% is only about 1.7- and 1.3-fold, resp. Soln. of cellulose takes place in 2 steps, absorption of Cu and solvation of the Cu-cellulose complex formed. The 1st step can be carried out also in a soln. of $Cu(OH)_2$ in strong NaOH, but this soln. is unable to solvate the complex. If, however, cellulose absorbs Cu from a $Cu(OH)_2$ + NaOH soln., the solvent removed, and the "coppered" sample immersed in concd. NH_4OH, soln. takes place immediately. Consequently, NH_3 not only promotes absorption of Cu by cellulose but is also an effective solvating agent for the Cu-cellulose complex.

N. Thon

C. A. KHARITONOVA, V I

23

Potentiometric study of cuprammonium solutions of cellulose. M. I. Arkhipov and V. P. Kharitonova (Ivanovsk Chem. Tech. Inst.). *Zhur. Prikladnoi Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 24, 733-41(1951).—Potentiometric (glass and H electrode) detn. of pH in cuprammonium solns. with 0.27-0.81 g./l. Cu show higher OH^- concn. in cuprammonium solns. than in the ammonia base. Addn. of a common ion represses the OH^- concn.; pH values decline on addn. of dulcitol, sucrose, or cellulose. During titration of cuprammonium soln. there occurs a break in the titration curve at the neutralization of about 50% of Cu, showing a two-fold dissocn. of the cuprammonium complex. The depression of pH by addn. of polyhydroxy compds. is greatest with low Cu concns., explainable by formation of a $Cu(NH_3)_2$ salt bridge across the adjacent HO groups of the added compds. or by transfer of 2 OH groups to these OH groups from the complex $[Cu(NH_3)_4](OH)_2$.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Arkhipov, V. P.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry, B-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 511

Author: Arkhipov, M. I., and Kharitonova, V. P.

Institution: Ivanovsk Institute for Chemical Technology

Title: Dependence of the Oxidation-Reduction Potential of Copper on the Ammonia Concentration in Copper-Ammonia Solutions

Original Periodical: Tr. Ivanovs. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1956, Vol 5, 139-143

Abstract: The oxidation-reduction potential E of an ammonia solution of $Cu(OH)_2$, measured with a Pt-electrode, becomes more positive as the NH_3 concentration is increased. An analogous effect is observed when metallic Cu is added to the solution. The addition of NH_4ClO_4 produces a lowering of E.

Card 1/1

KHARITONOVA, V. P.

AUTHOR: Kharitonova, V.P., Pakshver, A.B. 69-20-1-16/20

TITLE: The Effect of the Acetyl Group Content of Acetylcellulose on the Properties of its Solutions. (Vliyaniye soderzhaniya atsetil'nykh grupp v atsetiltsellyuloze na svoystva yeye rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy Zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, # 1, pp 110-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the article, the properties of acetylcellulose solutions in connection with the content of bound acetic acid are investigated. The minimum of viscosity corresponds to the maximum of pliability of the macromolecules in the solution. The maximum of pliability may be observed at the least regular arrangement of the polar hydroxyl and acetyl groups. Such a distribution correponds to a content of 56.5-58.5% of bound acetic in the solution. The dependence of the specific viscosity on the content of bound acetic acid is shown in fig. 1. The heats of solution of acetylcellulose depend on the ratio of acetyl and hydroxyl groups. The highest values are observed in formic acid, the lowest in acetone (Fig. 3). The turbidity of acetylcellulose solutions changes 100 times in different solvents. The addition of small doses of a second component causing, solvation of the polar groups

Card 1/2

KHARITONOVA, V.P., Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "Effect of the content of acetyl groups in cellulose acetate on the properties of its solutions." Ivanovo, 1959, 12 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Ivanovo Chem Tech Inst) 150 copies (KL, 35-59, 115)

5(1,3)

AUTHORS: Kharitonova, V. P., Babenkov, L. N., Pakshver, A. B.

SOV/153-2-2-21/31

TITLE: The Influence of the Contents of Combined Acetic Acid in the Acetyl Cellulose on the Filtrating- and Spinning Property of the Production Solutions (Vliyaniye soderzhaniya svyazannoy uksusnoy kisloty v atsetiltsellyuloze na fil'truyemost' i pryadomost' proizvodstvennykh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 254-257 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the production of acetate rayon considerable variations often occur between individual batches of acetylcellulose with regard to the filtrating- and spinning-property of the spinning solutions. The bad quality of the latter results in the breaking of the fibres during weaving. Therefore the authors made it their task to prepare quality indices of the spinning solutions, characterizing the filtrating- and spinning-property. These two properties depend on the interaction between the macro-molecules in the solution. This interaction depends in its turn on: 1) the physical and chemical heterogeneity of

acetyl-cellulose; 2) the homogeneity of the solution itself - the existence of gel grains. Investigated were: 1) a batch with good and one with bad spinning properties; 2) acetyl-cellulose with varying content of combined acetic acid, which were obtained by saponifying an equivalent batch of the primary acetate. Acetone, acetone-alcohol-, and acetone-water-mixtures were used as solvents. The retardation of the filtration (Table 1) was calculated from the determined filtrating property of the solution (Ref 1). The retardation of the filtration (Table 1) was calculated. Furthermore, the spinning property of the solution (its elasticity) is being calculated from the formula

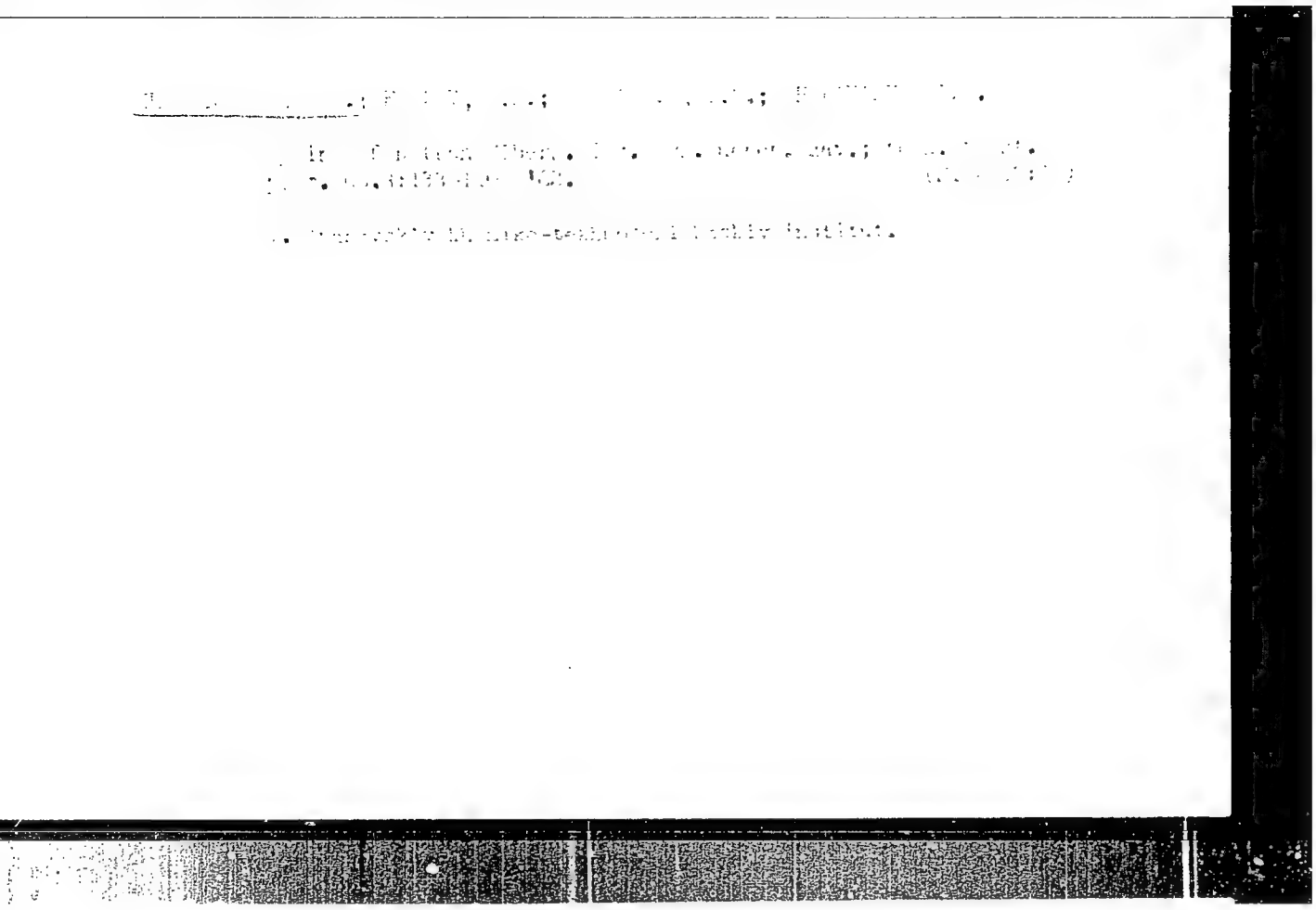
$A = \left(\frac{v - v_1}{v_1}\right).100\ \%$ (Ref 2), with A being the elasticity of the jet in %; v - the top speed for the winding of the filament onto the bobbin, at which the breaking of the filament occurs in m/sec. Results are summarized in the table (p 255). A special laboratory device (Fig 1) was designed to

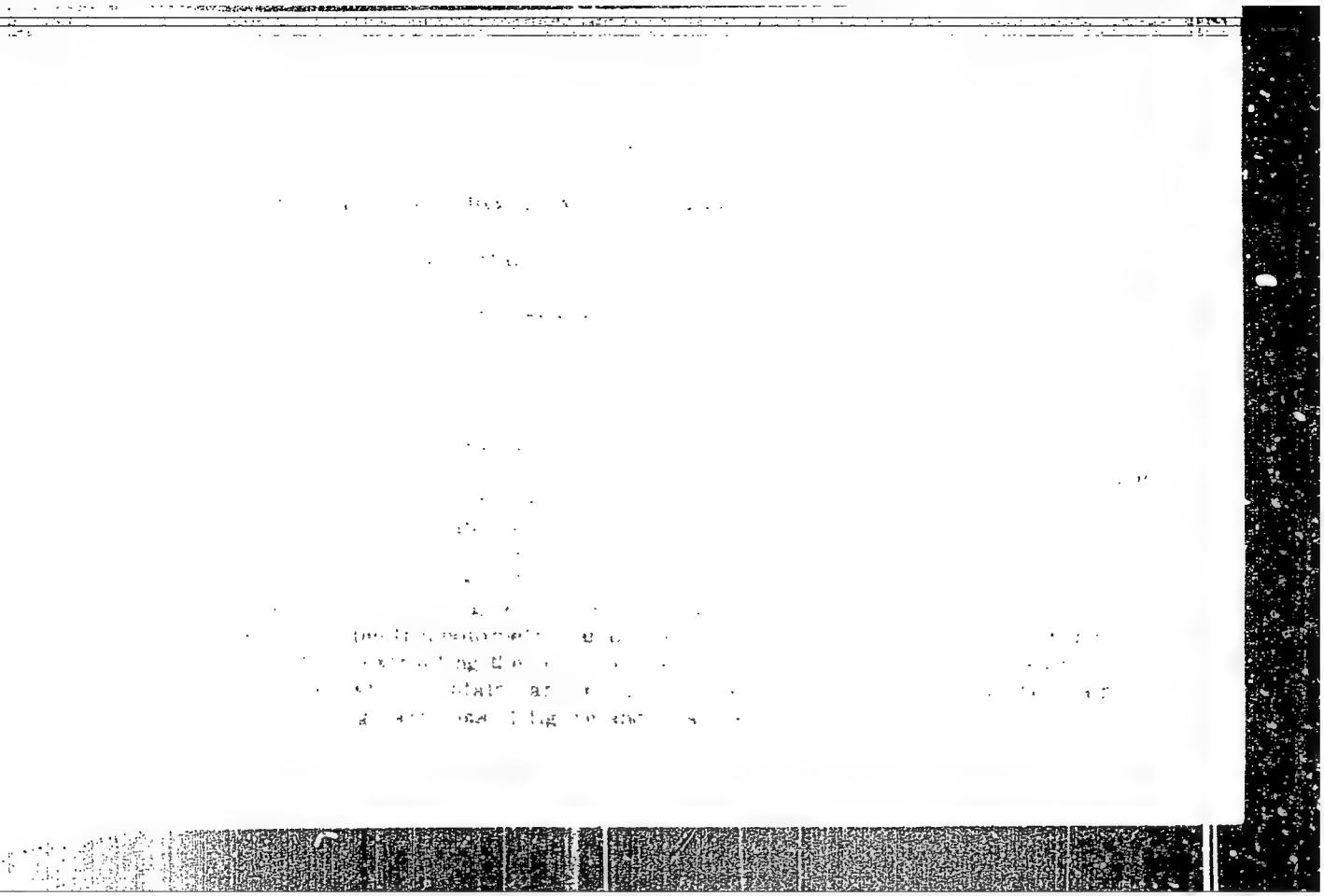
determine the spinning property of the solutions. It was proved already previously (Refs 4,5) that the properties of the diluted acetyl-cellulose-solutions depend on their contents of combined acetic-acid. The quality of the solution deteriorates with the increase of fractions with a low content of acetyl groups in the acetyl cellulose. In this case the filtrating- and spinning-properties of the production-solutions (Ref 5) must apparently also be subject to a deterioration (confirmed in table, p 255). When the content of combined acetic-acid in the acetyl-cellulose decreases until below 55 %, the retardation of the filtration τ increases and the elasticity of the jet of solution A drops, which means a deterioration of the spinning property. Acetyl-cellulose with 55.3-56.3 % of combined acetic-acid shows the best qualities. Different solvents solvate the acetyl-celluloses of different esterifying degrees (Ref 5) in a different way. Consequently, the interaction between the macro-molecular chains in concentrated solutions must also be different and the stronger, the weaker the solvating

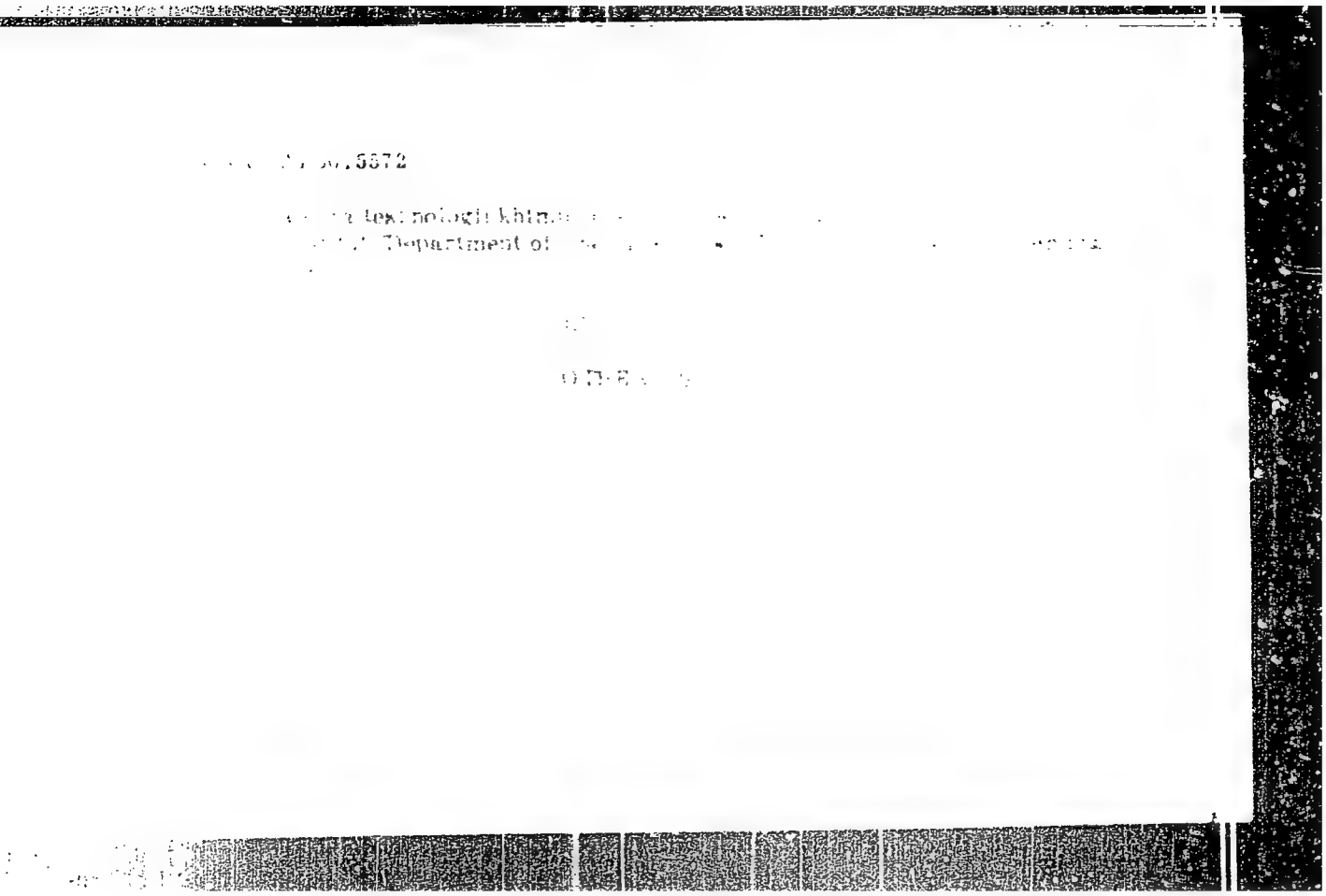
action of the solvent. The ketone group of acetone favors solvating, by linking the dipol-groups of the acetones through the acetyl-cellulose. The solvating degree drops with a decrease in the number of acetyl-groups and with an increase of hydroxyl-groups in the acetyl-cellulose. At the same time the reciprocal action between the chains goes up and the possibility of forming gel grains increases. S. S. Frolov, Docent, gave valuable advice. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut i Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut legkoy i tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (Ivanovo Chemical-technological Institute and All-Union Correspondence-institute for Light- and Textile Industry)

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1958







KHARITONOVA, V.P.; BYKOV, A.N.; ALEKSANDRIYSKIY, S.S.

Synthesis and analysis of some colored copolyesters. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 8 no.2:297-300 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, kafedra tekhnologii khimicheskikh volokon.

KHARITONOVA, V. S.

KHARITONOVA, V. S. -- "Penza Oblast -- Its Economic-Geographical Characteristics." Moscow City Pedagogical Inst imeni V. P. Potemkin. Penza, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Geographical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

STEPANOV, G.S.; KHARITONOVA, V.S.

Controlling and measuring device for drill testing machines. Trudy VNIIBT no.6:81-89 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Boring machinery--Testing)

KEYS, N.V.; SINITSYN, A.A.; POZDNYSHEV, V.M.; SAMARIN, A.P.; YARTSEVA, T.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: BENDOVSKIY, B.M.; CHUTCHEV, I.I.; KOMPANIYETS, M.V.; OTRISHCHENKO, N.I.; KHARITONOVA, V.V.; TOROPOV, F.S.

Making ingot molds and other castings of cast iron with spheroidal graphite at the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant. Stal' 23 no.4:381-383 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Iron founding) (Ingot molds)

D'YAKONOVA, M.I.; KHARITONOVA, V.Ya.

Composition of chondri and also dark and light varieties of some chondrites. Meteoritika no.24:37-40 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721820009-2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4290
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Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitet po meteoritam

Meteoritika; sbornik statey, vyp. 18 (Meteoritics; Collection of Articles, No. 18) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960. 1,200 copies printed.

Ed.: V.G. Fesenkov, Academician; Deputy Resp. Ed.: Ye.L. Krinov; Ed. of Publishing House: I.Ye. Rakhlin; Tech. Ed.: A.P. Guseva.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for astrophysicists, astronomers, and geologists, particularly those interested in the study of meteorites.

COVERAGE: This collection of 26 articles on problems in meteoritics includes the Transactions of the Eighth Meteoritic Conference which took place in Moscow, June 3 - 5, 1959. An introductory article reviews recent progress in the field, particularly in the matter of determining the age of meteorites. Individual articles discuss the fall, physical and chemical properties, and age of meteorites. The danger presented by meteors to artificial earth satellites is discussed. V.G. Fesenkov describes the theory and adduces computations for determining the distribution of ozone in the atmosphere during lunar eclipses. References accompany individual articles.

Card 4/5

(15)

D'YAKONOVA, M.I.; KHARITONOVA, V.Ya.

Chemical composition of 18 stone meteorites from the collection of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Meteoritika no.21: 52-59 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Meteorites)

D'YAKONOVA, M.I.; KHARITONOVA, V.Ya.

Chemical composition of chondri in the Nikol'skoe and Saratov meteorites. Meteoritika no.22:71-73 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Meteorites)

D'YAKONOVA, M.I.; KHARITONOVA, V.Ya.

Composition of nickel iron in various types of iron and iron and stone meteorites. Meteoritika no.23:42-44 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Meteorites)

KHARITONOVA, V.Ya.

Multiple fall of Pribram meteorites photographed. Pt.8. Biul astr Cz 16 no.2:101 '65.

1. Committee on Meteorites of the Academy of Sciences, of the U.S.S.R.

KHARITONOVA, Ye.A. (Moskva)

Notes of a nurse. Med.sestra 19 no.4:43-45 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(NURSES AND NURSING)

OGIYEVSKIY, V.V., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk; BUROVSKAYA, Ye.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUKLIN, V.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHARITONOVA, Ye.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHARITONOVA, Ye.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Artificial reforestation in Transbaikalia. Trudy VSNIPIlesdrev no. 7:44-54 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut lesnoy i derevoobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti (for Burovskaya, Kuklin, Kharitonova).

OGIYEVSKIY, V.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BUROVSKAYA, Ye.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHARITONOVA, Ye.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Forest plantations in Tyumen' and Tomsk Provinces. Trudy VSNIPILesdrev no.5:41-54 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii lesnykh kul'tur Vostochno-Sibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta lesnoy i derevoobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti (for Ogiyevskiy).
(Tyumen' Province--Afforestation)
(Tomsk Province--Afforestation)

BERKELIYEV, M.; MASHRYKOV, K.K., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.;
MESKUTOV, V., red.; GULZHAYEV, E., red.; KHARITONOVA, Ye.I., red.; STREL'TSOV, E., tekhn. red.

[Russian-Turkmen dictionary of geological terms]Russko-turkmenskii slovar' geologicheskikh terminov. Pod red. K.K. Mashrykova i V.Meskutova. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Turkmenskoi SSR, 1962. 226 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Russian language--Dictionaries--Turkmen)
(Geology--Dictionaries)

KHARITONOVA, YE, N.

Hybridization

Effect of the age of the mother plant on the quality of hybrid seedlings.
Agrobiologiia no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. November, 1952. Unclassified.

KHARITONOVA, Ye.N.

How the age of the maternal plant affects the quality of hybrid seedlings. Trudy TSGL 5:347-352 '53. (MIRA 12:11)
(Fruit culture) (Hybridization, Vegetable)

KHARITONOVA, Ye. N.

"Profit in Supplemental Artificial Pollination of Cherries and Plums" Tr. Tsentr. Genet. Labor. im. Michurina, No 5, 1953, 353-356

Report on the advantages obtained from supplemental artificial pollination of various species of cherries and plums with respect to yield and value of the wood. The experiments cover several years. (RZhBiol, No 9, May 1955)

SO: Sum-No 787, 12 Jan 56

KHARITONOVA, YE. N.

"Hybridiztion of the Cherry with the Bird Cherry and Irs Practical Results."
Min Higher Education, Fruit-Vegetable Inst imeni I. V. Michurin, Michurinsk, 1954
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 32, 6 Aug 55

KHARITONOVA, Ye.N., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Breeding the common and the sweet cherry. Trudy TSGL 6:103-144 '57. (MIRA 12:10)

(Cherry breeding)

LOBANOV, P.; BREZHNEV, D.; OL'SHANSKIY, M.; LYSENKO, T.; LISAVENKO, M.; SINYAGIN, I.; YAKUSHKIN, I.; PREZENT, I.; VARUNTSYAN, I.; KOLESNIKOV, V.; YEVTUSHENKO, A.; ZASYADNIKOV, T.; ALISOV, M.; UTEKHIN, A.; GORSHKOV, I.; BELOKHONOV, I.; VIDENIN, K.; KARPOV, G.; CHERNENKO, S.; BAKHAREV, A.; TIKHONOVA, A.; KUZ'MIN, A.; BUZULIN, G.; TOLMACHEV, I.; LYSYUK, Ye.; KHARITONOVA, Ye.; KUSHNIRENKO, M.; NOVOPAVLOVSKAYA, N.; ZHIRONKIN, I.; KATSURA, O.; KIRYUKHIN, I.; NIKITIN, B.; TSVETAYEVA, Z.; ARKHIPOV, B.; OSTAPENKO, V.; IVANOV, V.; BUTUZOV, V.; LUTKOVA, I.; TSVETAYEVA, Z.; ARKHIPOV, B.; OSTAPENKO, V.; IVANOV, V.; BUTUZOV, V.; LUTKOVA, I.

P.N. IAkovlev; obituary. Agrobiologiia no.6:119 N-D '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

(IAkovlev, Pavel Nikanorovich, 1898-1957)

KHARITONOVA, Ye.N.

Fertility restitution in sour cherry-sweet cherry hybrids (Cerasus vulgaris Mill. C. avium Moench) and the hybird origin of sour cherry (C. vulgaris Mill.). Trudy MOIP. Otd.biol. 5:303-312 '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. TSentral'naya geneticheskaya laboratoriya imeni I.V. Michurina, Michurinsk.

(CHERRY BREEDING)

KHARITONOVA, E.P.

USSR/Soil Science. Soil Biology. I-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22468.

Author : Kharitonova, E.P.
Inst :
Title : Changes in Humus Composition Due to Influence of the Forest Strip in Grey Weakly Podzol Soil.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Kazansk. un-ta, 1956, 116, No 1, 240-244.

Abstract: As a result of studies on soils of the forest strip planted in 1948 under conditions of the Tatar ASSR, it became evident that the total humus content of the soils increased at the borders of forested sections. The content of absorbed bases corresponds to changes of humus; the soil near the forest strip in its group humus composition is poorer in bituminous substances and mobile humic acids of the first fraction. The quantity of humic acids of the 2nd fraction combined with calcium is diminished in the humus; their quantity diminished in 3 years from 35.1 to 33.8%.

Card : 1/2 -1-

USSR/Soil Science. Soil Biology. I-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22468.

The sum of all 3 fractions of fulvic acids in the composition of forest humus soils is greater than in the field soil; its quantity increased by 2.1% in 3 years. An increase of the 3rd fraction of fulvic acids was found in the forest soil and in the control. In the forest soil, an increased content of unhydrolyzable residue was found. A decrease in the ratio of humic acids to fulvic acid is influenced by the forest strip. This shows that under the influence of the forest strip not only the sodding process is increased, but there is also a tendency to stimulate the podzol-forming process.

Card : 2/2 -2-

KHARITONOVA, Ye.P.

Methods for the removal of roots from soil. Pochvovadenie no.3: 97-98 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

S/183/62/000/005/002/002
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Kharitonov, V. M., Lebedeva, A. I., Kharitonova, G. N., Toropova, Ye. G., Kiriyenko, I. B.

TITLE: Production of Adimin fiber

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 5, 1962, 47 - 49

TEXT: Experiments made in 1955 - 57 to imitate the Western Trelon fiber had failed. The present paper gives results of experiments started in 1961 to produce a fiber, "Adimin", from hexamethylene diammonium adipate (AH salt) and ε-caprolactam in the ratio of 90 : 10. These experiments were made with an apparatus used for producing caprone fiber. The process consists in: dissolution of the two monomers; filtration of the solution; polyamide formation; extruding of the polyamide into bands and crumbling of the bands; drying of the polyamide and spinning; further processing of the fiber in the textile plant. Since Adimin contains only 1.5-2% low-molecular compounds there was no need to wash out the crumbled polyamide. The molecular weight of polyamide was found to drop with increasing content of stabilizer (adipic acid): the MW was 23,500-24,000 with 0.45% adipic acid, and 18,700-18,800 with 0.85% adipic acid. An MW

of 18,800-20,000 is recommended for producing hosiery. Adimin is more heat-resistant than caprone, its MW remained unchanged when heated to 280°C for 1 hr. Spinning of Adimin was performed with PP-700-I (PP-700-I) spinning machines, rate of fiber formation 700 m/min, polyamide temperature 270-271°C, drawing 1 : 3.3. The fiber showed 35-37 km breaking length and 36-38% elongation. As compared with caprone, Adimin has higher shrinkage and lower stiffness: data for fixed, twisted fiber with 200 windings per meter: shrinkage in H_2O at 100°C, 5.1% (caprone 6.5%), stiffness measured with Pavlov's pendulum apparatus, 103 (caprone 143). The fiber is easily worked into hosiery. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIISV (V. M. Kharitonov, A. I. Lebedeva)
Klinskiy kombinat (Klin Combine) (G. N. Kharitonova, Ye. G. Toropova, I. B. Kiriyenko)

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1962

BERKAN, Ya.; ZVARGULE, A., vneshtatnyy instruktor; KHARITONOVA, V., doverenyy vrach; SAVEL'YEVA, G., inzh.-tekhnolog; NIKOLAYEVA, A., starshiy instruktor; SMIRNITSKAYA, Ye.; KHMELOVA, V.

Changes for the better. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 5 no.4:20-22 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Predsedatel' obshchestvennogo soveta 4-y ob"yedinennoy bol'nitsy g. Rigi (for Berkan). 2. Respublikanskiy sovet profsoyuzov Latviyskoy SSR (for Zvargule, Nikolayeva). 3. Pishchevaya laboratoriya g. Yurmala (for Savel'yeva). 4. Korrespondent gazety "Sovetskaya Latviya" (for Smirnitskaya). 5. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Okhrana truda i sotsial'noye strakhovaniye" (for Khmeleva).

(Latvia--Sanatoriums)

NIKONENKO, A.S.; KHARITONOVA, V.F.

Thermoelectric examination of some processes occurring during thermomechanical treatment of iron-manganese and iron-nickel alloys. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;fiz. 2:114-117 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.
(Iron-manganese alloys) (Iron-nickel alloys)

LESNIKOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHARITONOVA, Ye.P., inzh.

Experimental studies of circular suspension roofs. Trudy NIIZHB no.25:114-162 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Roofs, Suspension)

KHARITONOVA, Ye. P.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "The effect of forest strips on the humus composition of gray soils of the forest steppe and changes in it with time". Kazan', 1958. 14 pp (Kazan' Order of Labor Red Banner State U im V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin, Chair of Soil Science), 150 copies (KL, No 11, 1959, 118)

KHARITONOV, Ye.P.

ANTONOV, K.K., kand. tekh. nauk; KHARITONOVA, Ye.P., inzh.

Results of testing precast reinforced concrete roofs built without using girders. Biul. stroi. tekh. 15 no.2:10-15 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut puti i stroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Roofing, Concrete--Testing)

BABUROV, A., student; GLADKOVA, N., studentka; GUTNOV, A., student; ZVEZDIN, A., student; LEZHAVA, I., student; SADOVSKIY, S., student; SUKHANOVA, Ye., studentka; KHARITONOVA, Z., studentka

From the diploma project to the map of Siberia. Tekh.mol. 28 no.7:6-7 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Moskovskiy arkhitekturnyy institut.
(Cities and towns--Planning)

KONETSKIY, N.V.; KHARITONOVA, Z.F.

Building a new tunnel kiln at the Semiluki Refractories Plant.
Ogneupory 26 no.6:249-252 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Semilukskiy ogneupornyy zavod.
(Semiluki—Kilns)

KHARITONOVA, Z. M.

"Biological Properties of the Fungus Rhizostonia solani Kuehn in Relation to a Disease of Stored Tubers and Seedling Potatoes and Methods of Preventing the Development of the Disease." Laboratory of Agrotechnological Methods for the Control of Plant Diseases, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Plant Protection, All-Union Order of Lenin Acad Agricultural Sci imeni V. I. Lenin, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

KHARITONOVA, Z.M.

Comparative study of the fungi Rhizoctonia solani Kühn and Rh. aderholdii (Ruhl.) Kolosh. Bot. zhur. 43 no.1:75-81 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy, Leningrad.
(Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

S/852/62/000/000/011/020
B107/B101

AUTHOR: Kharitonova, Z. R.

TITLE: ATM-1 articles

SOURCE: Primeneniye polimerov v antikorrozionnoy tekhnike. Ed. by I. Ya. Klinov and P. G. Udyma. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962, Vses. sovet nauchno-tekhn. obshchestv. 88 - 91

TEXT: The products and properties of ATM-1 (ATM-1) (Antegmit) are briefly reported, as well as experience in using them as chemically resistant material and antifriction substances in five factories. ATM-1 has been produced by the Lyubuchanskiy zavod plastmass (Lyubuchany Works of Plastic Materials), and since 1959 by the Novocherkasskiy elektrodnyy zavod (Novocherkassk Electrode Works). ATM-1 is a molding powder obtained from artificial graphite and phenol-formaldehyde resin. Composition: formaldehyde novolac resin No. 18 15.0 %; urotropin 2.0 %; stearin 0.7 %; French chalk (slaked lime) (CaO+MgO mixture) 0.3 %; and graphite chips 82.0 %. Production: (a) Resin, urotropin, stearin, and French chalk are ground in a ball mill for 3 - 4 hrs; (b) the binder is mixed with graphite for 1 hr; (c) rolled at 125 ±5°C; (d) granulated and sifted.

Card 1/2

S/852/62/000/000/011/020
B107/B101

ATM-1 articles

Graphite chips, waste of the Moskovskiy elektrodnyy zavod (Moscow Electrode Works), were used. ATM-1 articles are easily drilled, ground, and polished. Tubes of various dimensions were extruded in the Lyubuchany Works of plastic materials. To approximately 100°C, ATM-1 is resistant to acids and ammonia, not to alkalis and oxidants. The Dmitrovskiy lesokhimicheskiy zavod (Dmitrov Wood-chemical Works) in Kineshma, Ivanovskaya oblast', the kombinat sinteticheskikh dushistykh veshchestv (Combine for Synthetic Scents), and the Novomoskovskiy fenol'nyy zavod (Novomoskovsk Phenol Works) examined ATM-1 for its resistance to various organic substances in longduration tests. In the Gintsvetmet, ATM-1 was irradiated for 25 hrs at a current density of 63 ma/m^2. Microcracks did not occur. In the zavod bashennykh kranov (Tower Crane Works) (station Severyanin, Moskovskaya oblast'), ATM-1 was used for non-lubricated slide bearings. Its coefficient of friction is only 2/3 and its rate of wear only 1/68 of the ГОСТ 1786-57 (GOST-1786-57) standard. ATM-1 can also be used for heavy-duty brakes.

Card 2/2

MEYKLYAR, P.V.; [illegible]HVARTS, V.M.; KHARITONOVA, Z.V.; BORIN, A.V.; RYSKINA, S.I.; SILETSKAYA, N.V.

Photographic films for spectroscopy and astronomy. Opt. i spektr. 13 no.4:607-609 O '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Photography--Films)

GROSS, L.G.; MEYKLYAR, P.V.; KHARITONOVA, Z.V.

Effect of optical sensitizers on the photoelectric sensitivity of photographic layers having a different ripening time. Trudy NIKFI no.46:43-45 '62. (MIRA 18:8)

BORIN, ..V.; MELITONOVA, Z.V.

Investigating the effect of superoptimum concentrations of the optical sensitizer on the photographic properties and regression of the latent image. Trudy NIKFI no.46[illegible]100 '52.

(MIRA 18:8)

BORIN, A.V.; KHAMITOVOVA, T.V.; [illegible], T.I.

Studying the nature of the concentration effect in optical sensitization. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot. i kin. 6 no.4:29[illegible]-299 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta, Kazan'.

(Photographic sensitometry)

42199
S/051/62/013/004/020/023
E039/E491

AUTHORS: Meyklyar, P.V., Shvarts, V.M., Kharitonova, Z.V., Borin, A.V., Ryskina, S.I., Silotskaya, N.V.

TITLE: Photographic films for spectroscopy and astronomy

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.13, no.4, 1962, 607-609

TEXT: Recent work at the Kazanskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta (Kazan' Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute on Cinemaphotography) has been aimed at increasing the sensitivities of photographic films for long exposures and of infrachromatic films. Films having greater sensitivity were developed for long exposures in the near ultraviolet region and for different regions of the infrared up to 1050 mμ. Films for the visible region are designated by the letter A (Astronomy) and a number corresponding to the wavelength for which the sensitivity is a half of the maximum and on the long wavelength side. This film is manufactured at the Kazanskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Kazan' Chemical Works). Films for the infrared region are designated by a number corresponding to its maximum sensitivity. Spectral sensitivity

Card 1/3

curves of films A-500, A-600, A-650, A-660 and A-700 are given. In the table the sensitivity of these films is compared with a corresponding Kodak film. The sensitivities are compared at 400 mμ for the non-sensitized film and at maximum sensitivity for the remaining film. Spectral sensitivity curves are also given for I-740 (I-740), I-810 (I-810), I-900 (I-900), I-1050-I (I-1050-I) and I-1050-II (I-1050-II) films. The sensitivity of I-1050-I and I-1050-II can be significantly increased by the method of hypersensitization described by S.M.Solov'yev (Fotografirovaniye v infrakrasnykh luchakh - Photography in infrared rays - Izd. "Iskusstvo", M., 1957). An infrachromatic film A-850 is also manufactured which is sensitive up to about 900 mμ. The density of background fogging for all these films does not exceed 0.3. The films should be stored at 2 to 4°C since storage of films for use in the visible region causes an increase in fogging and in the case of infrachromatic films there is a decrease in sensitivity. The gamma of the described films lies in the range 2.0 to 3.0. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1962
Card 2/3

No.	Compared types		$S_{Kazan'}/S_{Kodak}$
	Kazan' film	Kodak	
1	A-500	Oa O	1.8
2	A-650	Oa C	7.0
3	A-660	Oa E	6.0
4	A-700	Oa F	7.0

Abstracter's note: This is an abridged translation.

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3692
S/081/62/000/007/012/033
B156/B101

5 3700

AUTHORS: Azanovskaya, M. M., Ol'dekop, Yu. A., Kharitonovich, A. N.

TITLE: Silicon peroxides and their reactions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1962, 274, abstract 7Zh347 ("Sb. nauchn. rabot. In-t fiz.-organ. khimii AN BSSR", no. 8, 1960, 32-36)

TEXT: The reactions of $Si[OOC(CH_3)_3]_4$ (I), $(CH_3)_3SiOOC(C_6H_5)(CH_3)_2$ (II) and $(CH_3)_3SiOOCH(C_6H_5)_2$ with $(C_6H_5)_3COH$ (III), and of I with $(CH_3)_2(C_6H_5)COH$ (IV), $(CH_3)_3COH$ (V) and 1-methyl cyclohexanol (VI), in the presence of acids, have been studied. During the reaction between an acetic-acid solution of III with an ether solution of II, in the presence of a small amount of H_2SO_4, $(C_6H_5)(CH_3)_2COOC(C_6H_5)_3$ is formed (yield 81% and melting point 167-169°C). $(C_6H_5)_2CHOOC(C_6H_5)_3$ (yield 72% and melting point 88-89°C) and $(CH_3)_3COOC(C_6H_5)_3$ (yield 78% and

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melting point 70-71.5°C) were produced in an analogous manner. During the reaction between I and VI, $(CH_3)_3COO(C_6H_{10})CH_3$ is formed (yield 43% and boiling point 28-29°C/2 mm Hg). The pure peroxide was not successfully produced in the analogous reaction of I with IV and V. The reaction mechanism is discussed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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58478

S/079/61/031/001/010/025
B001/B066

5.3700

AUTHORS: Ol'dekop, Yu. A., Azanovskaya, M. M., and Kharitonovich, A. N.

TITLE: Reactions of Silicon Peroxides With Some Tertiary Alcohols

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1961, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 126 - 128

TEXT: Among the numerous reports published in recent years on organo-elemental peroxides El-O-O-C and El-O-O-El (El = Si, B, P, or a heavy tetra- or bivalent metal) (Ref. 8) also their reaction with tertiary alcohols in the presence of acid is described. The authors applied this reaction also to the synthesis of asymmetric organic peroxides of the ROOR' type. For this purpose they studied the reactions of triphenyl carbinol with tetra-(tert-butylperoxy)-silane, trimethyl-(α-cumylperoxy)-silane, and trimethyl-(diphenyl-methylperoxy)-silane, as well as the reactions of dimethyl-phenyl carbinol, trimethyl carbinol, and 1-methyl-cyclohexanol with tetra-(tert-butylperoxy)-silane. Reaction was carried out by interaction between the tertiary alcohol dissolved in acetic acid (in the presence of a little sulfuric acid) and silicon peroxide dissolved in ether. The reaction of triphenyl carbinol with silicon peroxides gave the

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Reactions of Silicon Peroxides With Some Tertiary Alcohols

corresponding asymmetric peroxides of the ROOR' type: the peroxides of tert-butyl-triphenyl-methyl, α-cumyl-triphenyl-methyl, diphenyl-methyl-triphenyl-methyl. They are easily separable solid products. From among the liquid peroxides the peroxide of tert-butyl-1-methyl-cyclohexyl could be obtained from tetra-(tert-butylperoxy)-silane and 1-methyl-cyclohexanol in pure condition. The reaction of tetra-(tert-butylperoxy)-silane with trimethyl carbinol, and dimethyl-phenyl carbinol proceeds in an analogous way, but the ROOR'-peroxides do not result in pure condition. The heterolytic reaction of silicon peroxides with tertiary alcohols in the presence of acids takes place according to the equation $4ROH + Si[OOC(CH_3)_3]_4 \xrightarrow{H^+} 4(CH_3)_3COOR + Si(OH)_4$ in the case of tetra-(tert-butylperoxy)-silane, and according to the equation $ROH + (CH_3)_3SiOOR' \xrightarrow{H^+} ROOR' + (CH_3)_3SiOH$ in the remaining trimethyl-(aralkylperoxy)-silanes. The synthesis of ROOR' peroxides does not require pure silicon peroxides as starting material which simplifies the reaction. The well accessible tetra-(tert-butylperoxy)-silane "may be of some interest for synthesis". There are 11 references: 1 Soviet, 1 US,

56478

Reactions of Silicon Peroxides With Some Tertiary Alcohols

S/079/61/031/001/010/025
B001/B066

6 British, and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Belorusskoy SSR (Belorussian State University and Institute of Physicoorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Belorusskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: February 18, 1960

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KHARITONOVICH, F. N.

Kharitonovich, F. N. "The production of two rich potato harvests per year in the irrigated agricultural regions of Central Asia", Byulleten' po plodovodstvu, vinogradarstvu i ovoshchevodstvu, No. 8, 1947, p. 91-134, - Bibliog: 12 items.

SO: U-4392 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 21, 1949).

KARITONOVICH, F. N.

Karitonovich, F. N. - "The production of two rich potato harvests in one year under conditions of irrigated agriculture of central Asia", Uchen. zapiski Leninab. gos. ped. in-ta im. Kirova, Issue 1, 1948, p. 31-69, (Resume in Tadzhik), - Bibliog: 12 items.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53,)Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 19, 1949).

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KHARITONOVICH, F. N. Opyt oblesseniia stepei Zavolzh'ia. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1949.
71 p.
DA

DLC: SD409.K5

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

1. KHARITONOVICH, F. N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Afforestation

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9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

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4. Spindle Tree

7. Superiority of the common spindle tree over the warted variety in creating open plantings, Les. khoz., 5, No 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

1. KHARITONOVICH, F. N.

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7. Can good oak plantations be grown in the steppe from seeding or planting in rows? Les. khoz. 6, No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

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"Is it possible to cultivate good oak seedlings in the steppe by sowing and planting in rows?" Tr. from the Russian. p. 13. (ANALELE ROMANO-SOVIETICE. SERIA SILVICULTURA-INDUSTRIA LEMINULUI SI A HARTIEI, Series a II-a, Vol. 7, no. 4, July/Aug. 1953, Series a II-a, Vol. 7, no. 5, Sept./Oct. 1953, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954, Uncl.

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The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Tyurin, A. V. Zhukov, A. B. Ivanenko, B. I. Lositskiy, K. B. Kharitonovich, F. N. Napalkov, N. V.	"Investigation of Oak Forests of the USSR and Measures for Cultivating them"	All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Forestry

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

KHARITONOVICH, F.N.

Seasonal increment of woody plants in plantations of the Veliko-Anadol' Forest. Nauk.zap.Dnipr.un. 48:93-104 '55 (MIRA 10:11)
(Ol'ginka District--Trees) (Growth (Plants))